FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1849. [NO. 1665.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NEW GOODS.
Spring and Summer 1849.

CLOTHS and Cassimeres,
Vestings and Linens,
Summer Cloth,
Summer Drills and Pants Stuffs,
Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Ticking and Checks,
Stripes for servants' clothes,
Gloves, all kinds, &c. &c., and every thing kept in a Dry Goods Store.

Also, a complete assortment of Hardware and Saddlery, Groceries, fine Boots and Shoes, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats, and the best and finest assortment of Crockery and Glassware in this market. Call and see, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, or to short time buyers.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13 North side Hay st.
April 24, 1849. 64-2w

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.,

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

Rich Dress Goods.
SPRING 1849.

WM. G. MATTHEWS is now receiving a handsome selection of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of Printed Lawns and Muslins; Emb'd ditto; Organdie ditto; Paris Printed Berages; Satin-stripe, Plain and Plaid ditto; Tissues; Granadines; Paris Printed Albamines; Ginghams, and fancy Prints from 6¼c. and upwards, &c. &c.

Ladies' black and colored Kid Gloves, best quality.
Ditto ditto Silk Mitts and Gloves,
Thread and Linen Bobbin Edgings,
Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, and a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods line, too tedious to mention.

Also, a fine assortment of Evening Dresses, both white and colored, worked and plain, and the cheapest plain white Jaconet Muslins in the place. These Goods will be sold cheap.

No. 13 North side Hay st.
April 24, 1849. 64-2w

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

Grand Lotteries,
FOR MAY, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

All Prizes and no Blanks!
CAPITAL $18,000!
$22,000! $10,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 62, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 12, 1849.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
All Prizes and no Blanks!

☞ Those tickets with only ONE drawn No. $15 prizes. ☜ Those tickets with NO DRAWN No. $5 prizes.

1 Splendid Prize of $18,000, 1 Prize of 22,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,595, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes		$160 00
Ditto	do 25 Halves	80 00
Ditto	do 25 Quarters	40 00
Ditto	do 25 Eighths,	20 00

$35,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 65, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 19, 1849.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of $10.000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3.000, 1 of 2.400, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, &c. &c.
66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 22 Wholes,		$110 00
Do.	do. 22 Halves,	55 00
Do.	do. 22 Quarters,	27 50

$30,000!
$30,000!!! $20,000!!
SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class E, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 26, 1849.
78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.
More Prizes than Blanks!
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Grand Prize of $60,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 30,000, 1 ditto of 20,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 Prize of 8,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,023, 4 Prizes of 2,000, 5 of 1,750, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 1,250, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 600, &c. &c.
ONE NUMBER PRIZES.

1st, 2d, or 3d Drawn No.		$25
4th, 5th, or 6th	do.	20
7th, 8th, or 9th	do.	15
Any other Drawn No.		12

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$230 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	115 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	57 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	28 75

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
64-td-pd

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Trinity School,
8 MILES WEST OF RALEIGH.
Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested. For circulars containing full information as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALBERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 12, 1849. 64-10w

SUPERIOR TEAS.

真眼熙
珠生正

"YOUNG HYSON," "Hyson," "Imperial," "Gunpowder," "Souchong," "Oolong," and "Howquas Mixture." Several qualities of each of the above varieties. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned purposes to be at Fayetteville during the June Term of Cumberland County Court, for the purpose of proving the Will of the late John S. Pearson, and will be pleased to have all claims against the Estate rendered at that time. Those persons indebted to the Estate are requested to be prepared for an early settlement of their notes or accounts, as indulgence cannot be granted.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

NOTICE.
25 *NEGROES for Sale.*

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, at April Term 1849, and as Administrator of Lewis S. Herring, dec'd, I shall sell at public sale, at the Court House in Kenansville, on Thursday the 17th day of May next, TWENTY-FIVE VALUABLE SLAVES, among them some young men, women and girls. Terms, six months' credit—notes with approved securities.

JAMES DICKSON, Adm'r.
Duplin county, April 18, 1849. 64ts

LIME! LIME!!

110 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.
April 23, 1849. 64-tf

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf
Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

Cashwell & Blossom,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.
April 3, 1849. 64tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
April 11, 1849.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.
April 18. 64-2w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st of October last, my negro man SAMSON, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion,—supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Bethel Church, Robeson county, N. C. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me at Clark's Mills, Moore county, N. C., or $15 for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

Address the undersigned at Clark's Mills.

D. McKENZIE.
April 16, 1849. 64tf

North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849.

Martha Jones *vs.* Heirs at Law of Matthew Jones. Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Silas Jones, one of the Defendants in this case is a non-resident, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication for six successive weeks be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Silas Jones to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the town of Lumberton in said county, on the 4th Monday of May 1849, to shew cause, if any he has, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shad'h Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1849.

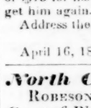
SHAD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 64-6w

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

IN bags of 109 lbs. each, from Dr. W. R. Holt's Mill. For sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.
April 17, 1849. 63-3w

BOOTS & SHOES.



We are receiving our Spring and Summer Stock, consisting of a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES,

Embracing almost every variety of style and quality, from the most approved manufactories, and of the latest fashion.

—ALSO—

Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Satchels; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Sparables, Shoe Pegs, Blacking, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for CASH.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 17, 1849. 63-6w

CORN.

A LOT of prime Chatham CORN, on consignment. J. & T. WADDILL.
April 16, 1849. 63-3w

LANDS & SLAVES
FOR SALE.

ON the 16th day of May next, we shall offer for sale, at the residence of Benjamin F. Atkins, in this county, a number of young and valuable SLAVES. Also, about 18,000 acres of LAND, in various parts of Cumberland, one tract of which, consisting of 400 acres, has a valuable Saw Mill and Grist Mill, in full order, recently constructed.

The Land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers.

Also a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Cattle, Stock, Horses, and farming implements and interests.

The sale will be positive and without reserve; and Benjamin F. Atkins intending to remove, respectfully solicits all persons having claims against him to attend the said Sale.

A credit of six and nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with security.

BENJAMIN F. ATKINS.
JOHN LEWIS ATKINS.
Cumberland, April 9, 1849. 63ts

FOR SALE.
Valuable Lands on the West side of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the South West in the Fall, will sell at private sale, his lands in the county of Cumberland. The Lands are in separate Tracts, and are situated on the West side of Cape Fear, and on Lower Little River, 19 miles from the town of Fayetteville.

One Tract of 570 acres, well improved, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and Out Houses, good water, and considered very healthy,—his residence. 30 acres cleared and cultivated.

Another Tract of 175 acres, on Dry creek, joining the above. 25 acres cleared and cultivated.

Another Tract of 105 acres, on the Beaver Dam, a mile from the other Tracts.

These Lands are very productive, considered very valuable, having on them a large quantity of good oak timber, and a good deal of pine timber.

Application may be made to the subscriber, or to John C. Williams, Trustee. The terms of the sale will be made accommodating.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
April 17, 1849. 63-4w

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscribers having greatly enlarged their Ice House, and filled it with the purest Boston Ice, are now prepared to fill orders for any amount. The Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded as may be directed. A full supply will be kept during the Summer and Fall.

Having received more than our house will conveniently hold, we will sell 20 or 30 tons very low, if immediate application is made to

SHAW & REPITON.
Wilmington, N. C., April 7, 1849. 63-3w

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Dodell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1843, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs. Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,
CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests; To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker*,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1849.

Elizabeth Bogle et al., *vs.* Harriet Strong, Executor of Elizabeth Auld, et al.
Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Michael Auld, one of the Legatees of Elizabeth Auld, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Michael Auld to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini, 1849.

62] J. McLAURIN.

All persons indebted to the firm of G. & H. MacMillan, up to January 1849, will please call and settle their notes and accounts by the 9th day of June next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

G. & H. MAC MILLAN.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1849. 63-6w

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
April 5, 1849. 62-tf

New Spring and Summer
MILLINERY.
MISS F. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened her SPRING and SUMMER MILLINERY, to which she invites the attention of the public.

April 7, 1849. 62tf

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ette and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville,
March 27, 1849. 61-tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A COMPANY with the above title having been chartered at the last session of the Legislature of this State, and the provision required in said charter, (viz: application for insurance for $50,000) having been fully met, the Company has been organized by the appointment of the following Officers, and is issuing Policies, viz:

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
James F. Jordan, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Medical Examiner.
Henry W. Miller, Attorney.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Dr. Rich'd B. Haywood, } Medical Board of Consultation.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

This Company has received the most liberal charter that has ever been granted to any Company of a similar character in any State in the Union. The 5th Section of the Act of incorporation provides "that the Husband may Insure his own Life, for the sole use and benefit of his Wife or Children, and in case of the death of the Husband, the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the Wife or Children, or their Guardian, if under age, for her or their own use, *free* from all the claims of the representatives of the Husband or any of his creditors." This provision needs no comment.

The Board have also determined to insure the lives of Slaves; and this being almost half the wealth of the people of this State, a large business is reasonably anticipated.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be furnished by the Secretary or any of its officers.

JAMES F. JORDAN, Sec'y.
Raleigh, April 9, 1849. 63-3w

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Bank of Fayetteville.

BOOKS of Subscription to increase the amount subscribed to the Bank of Fayetteville, will be kept open in the town of Fayetteville until further notice. Those wishing Stock in that Institution will make application soon, as the Commissioners design putting the Bank into operation at an early day.

Subscribers will make payment of the second instalment on or before the 1st day of May, as interest will be charged on all remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAS. KYLE, Ch'n.
April 9, 1849. 62tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Just Received and for Sale,
10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN. Apply to C. B. MALLETT.
March 12, 1849. 58-tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 7th of May, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose to Public Sale, at the Market House, the wooden building on the South side of Person street, situated between the Store of Jos. Hollingsworth and the building of Mrs. McIntyre. Six months credit will be given.

WILL. S. MULLINS, Ex'r
Last Will and Testament of J. Mullins, dec'd.
April 5, 1849. 62-ts

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, while in town, on the evening of the 21st day of March 1849, a small dark bay HORSE, about 7 years old. Said horse has a very heavy and dark mane, which hangs on both sides of his neck; a small star in the forehead, hardly perceptible without parting his foretop. He is shod in his fore feet only.

Any person taking him up will be liberally rewarded, and any information relating to him thankfully received. Address me at Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN BARGER.
April 6, 1849. 62-4wp

Edgeworth
FEMALE SEMINARY,
FOUNDED BY GOV. MOREHEAD, AND CONDUCTED BY THE REV. PROF. MORGAN,

HAS the confidence of the most competent judges, as imparting the highest order of education.

A limited number of Young Ladies, living happily as daughters in the Edgeworth Family, instructed in small classes, by teachers who devote talents, science and skill to accomplish the most for each pupil, has advantages scarcely attainable in private Schools, or in large Institutions. This saving of time—this infallible success is the true economy. The whole expense, besides Music, &c., is $150 a year:—$50 in advance. The examination will be on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May, and close with the graduation of the Senior class. The next year will begin on the 9th of July.

Greensborough, April 1849. 61-6wpd

☞ Parents are referred to Mr. E. J. Hale, Hon. Judge Potter, Rev. A. Gilchrist, J. Evans, Esq., Rev. C. McIver, Rev. E. McNair, Rev. S. Colton, D. D., Rev. J. O. Stedman, Rev. N. McKay, Gen. A. Dockery; Mr. D. Murchison, Mr. Thos. Settle, and R. Monro, Esq., S. C.

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Erickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent. Yours,

SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shaue & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846.

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,

(Signed) JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.

October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

Blank Warrants for sale here.

From Chambers' Edinburg Journal.

EXPERIENCES OF A BARRISTER—NO. 2.

About the commencement of the present century there stood, near the centre of a rather extensive hamlet, not many miles distant from a northern seaport town, a large, substantially-built, but somewhat straggling building, known as Craig Farm (popularly *Crook* Farm) House. The farm consisted of about one hundred acres of tolerable arable and meadow land; and at the time I have indicated, belonged to a farmer of the name of Armstrong. He had purchased it about three years previously, at a sale held in pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of liquidating certain costs incurred in the suit of Craig *versus* Craig, which the high court had nursed so long and successfully, as to enable the solicitor to the victorious claimant to incarcerate his triumphant client for several years in the Fleet, in 'satisfaction' of the charges of victory remaining due after the proceeds of the sale of Craig Farm had been deducted from the gross total. Farmer Armstrong was married, but childless; his dame, like himself, was a native of Devonshire.—They bore the character of a plodding, taciturn, morose-mannered couple; seldom leaving the farm except to attend market, and rarely seen at church or chapel, they naturally enough became objects of suspicion and dislike to the prying, gossipping villagers, to whom mystery or reserve of any kind was of course exceedingly annoying and unpleasant.

Soon after Armstrong was settled in his new purchase, another stranger arrived, and took up his abode in the best apartments of the house. The new-comer, a man of about fifty years of age, and evidently from his dress and gait, a seafaring person, was as reserved and unsocial as his landlord. His name, or at least that which he chose to be known by, was Wilson. He had one child, a daughter, about thirteen years of age, whom he placed at a boarding-school in the adjacent town. He seldom saw her; the intercourse between the father and the daughter being principally carried on through Mary Strugnell, a widow of about thirty years of age, and a native of the place. She was engaged as a servant to Mr. Wilson, and seldom left Craig Farm except on Sunday afternoons, when, if the weather was at all favorable, she paid a visit to an aunt living in the town; there saw Miss Wilson; and returned home usually at half-past ten o'clock—later rather than earlier. Armstrong was occasionally absent from his home for several days together, on business, it was rumored, for Wilson; and on the Sunday in the first week of January, 1802, both he and his wife had been away for upwards of a week, and had not yet returned.

About a quarter past ten o'clock on that evening the early-retiring inhabitants of the hamlet were roused from their slumbers by a loud continuous knocking at the front door of Armstrong's house: louder and louder, more and more vehement and impatient, resounded the blows upon the stillness of the night, till the soundest sleepers were awakened. Windows were hastily thrown open, and presently numerous footsteps approached the growing hubbub. The unwonted noise was caused, it was found, by farmer Armstrong, who, accompanied by his wife, was thundering vehemently upon the door with a heavy black-thorn stick. Still no answer was obtained. Mrs. Strugnell, it was supposed, had not returned from town; but where was Mr. Wilson, who was almost always at home, both day and night. Presently a lad called out that a white sheet or cloth of some sort was hanging out of the back windows. This announcement, confirming the vague apprehensions which had begun to germinate in the wise heads of the villagers, disposed them to adopt a more effectual mode of obtaining admission than knocking seemed likely to prove. Johnson, the constable of the parish, a man of great shrewdness, at once proposed to break in the door. Armstrong, who as well as his wife, was deadly pale, and trembling violently, either with cold or agitation, hesitatingly consented, and crowbars being speedily procured, an entrance was forced, and in rushed a score of excited men. Armstrong's wife it was afterwards remembered, caught hold of her husband's arm in a hurried, frightened manner, whispered hastily in his ear, and then both followed into the house.

'Now, farmer,' cried Johnson, as soon as he had procured a light, 'lead the way up stairs.'

Armstrong, who appeared to have somewhat recovered from his panic, darted at once up the staircase, followed by the whole body of rustics. On reaching the landing-place, he knocked at Mr. Wilson's bedroom door. No answer was returned. Armstrong seemed to hesitate, but the constable at once lifted the latch; they entered, and then a melancholy spectacle presented itself.

Wilson completely dressed, lay extended on the floor a lifeless corpse. He had been stabbed in two places in the breast with some sharp-pointed instrument. Life was quite extinct. The window was open. On farther inspection, several bundles containing many of Wilson's valuables in jewellery and plate, together with clothes, shirts, and silk handkerchiefs, were found. The wardrobe and a secretary-bureau had been forced open. The assassins had, it seemed, been disturbed, and had hurried off by the window without their plunder. A hat was also picked up in the room, a shiny, black hat, much too small for the deceased. The constable snatched it up, and attempted to clap it on Armstrong's head, but it was not nearly large enough. This, together with the bundles, dissipated a suspicion which had been growing in Johnson's mind, and he roughly exclaimed, 'You need not look so scared, farmer; it's not you: that's quite clear.'

To this remark neither Armstrong nor his wife answered a syllable, but continued to gaze at the corpse, the bundles, and the broken locks, in bewildered terror and astonishment. Presently some one asked if anybody had seen Mrs. Strugnell?

The question roused Armstrong, and he said, 'She is not come home: her door is locked.'

'How do you know that?' cried the constable, turning sharply round, and looking keenly in his face. 'How do you know that?'

'Because—because,' stammered Armstrong, 'because she always locks it when she goes out.'

'Which is her room.'

'The next to this.'

They hastened out, and found the next door was fast.

'Are you there, Mrs. Strugnell?' shouted Johnson.

There was no reply.

'She is never home till half past ten o'clock on Sunday evenings,' remarked Armstrong in a calmer voice.

'The key is on the lock in the inside,' cried a young man who had been striving to peep through the key-hole.

Armstrong, it was afterwards sworn, started as if he had been shot; and his wife again clutched his arm with the same nervous, frenzied gripe as before.

'Mrs. Strugnell, are you there?' once more shouted the constable. He was answered by a low moan. In an instant the frail door was burst in, and Mrs. Strugnell was soon pulled out, apparently more dead than alive, from underneath the bedstead, where she, in speechless consternation, lay partially concealed. Placing her in a chair, they soon succeeded—much more easily, indeed, than they anticipated—in restoring her to consciousness. Nervously she glanced round the circle of eager faces that environed her, till her eyes fell upon Armstrong and his wife, when she gave a loud shriek, and muttering, 'They, *they* are the murderers,' swooned, or appeared to do so, again instantly.

The accused persons, in spite of their frenzied protestations of innocence, were instantly seized and taken off to a place of security; Mrs. Strugnell was conveyed to a neighbor's close by; the house was carefully secured; and the agitated and wondering villagers departed to their several homes, but not, I fancy, to sleep any more for that night.

The deposition made by Mrs. Strugnell at the inquest on the body, was in substance as follows:—'On the afternoon in question she had, in accordance with her usual custom, proceeded to town. She called on her aunt, took tea with her, and afterwards went to the Independent Chapel.—After service, she called to see Miss Wilson, but was informed that, in consequence of a severe cold, the young lady was gone to bed. She then immediately proceeded homewards, and consequently arrived at Craig Farm more than an hour before her usual time. She let herself in with her latch key, and proceeded to her bedroom. There was no light in Mr. Wilson's chamber, but she could hear him moving about in it. She was just about going down stairs, having put away her Sunday bonnet and shawl, when she heard a noise, as of persons entering by the back way, and walking gently across the kitchen floor. Alarmed as to who it could be, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong not being expected home for several days, she gently closed her door and locked it. A few minutes after, she heard stealthy steps ascending the creaking stairs, and presently her door was tried, and a voice in a low hurried whisper said, 'Mary, are you there.' She was positive it was Mr. Armstrong's voice, but was too terrified to answer. Then Mrs. Armstrong—she was sure it was she—said also in a whisper, as if addressing her husband, 'She is never back at this hour.' A minute or so after there was a tap at Mr. Wilson's door. She could not catch what answer was made; but by Armstrong's reply, she gathered that Mr. Wilson had laid down, and did not wish to be disturbed. He was often in the habit of lying down with his clothes on. Armstrong said, 'I will not disturb you, sir; I'll only just put this parcel on the table.' There is no lock to Mr. Wilson's door. Armstrong stepped into the room, and almost immediately she heard a sound as of a violent blow, followed by a deep groan, and then all was still. She was paralyzed with horror and affright. After the lapse of a few seconds, a voice—Mrs. Armstrong's undoubtedly—asked in a tremulous tone if all was over? Her husband answered 'Yes; but where be the keys of the writing desk?' 'In the little table-drawer,' was the reply. Armstrong then came out of the bedroom, and both went into Mr. Wilson

'No.'

'Not part of the way?'

'Yes; part of the way.'

'Did Pearce sometimes wear a black, shiny hat?'

'No—yes; she did not remember.'

'Where was Pearce now?'

'She didn't know.'

'Had he disappeared since that Sunday evening?'

'She didn't know.'

'Had she seen him since?'

'No.'

'Had Mr. Wilson threatened to discharge her for insolence to Mrs. Armstrong?'

'Yes; but she knew he was not in earnest.'

'Was not the clasp-knife that had been found always left in the kitchen for culinary purposes?'

'No—not always; generally—but not *this* time that Armstrong went away, she was sure.'

'Mary Strugnell, you be a false-sworn woman before God and man!' interrupted the male prisoner with great violence of manner.

The outbreak of the prisoner was checked and rebuked by the judge, and the cross-examination soon afterwards closed. Had the counsel been allowed to follow up his advantage by an address to the jury, he would, I doubt not, spite of the prejudices against the prisoners, have obtained an acquittal; but as it was, after a neutral sort of charge from the judge, by no means the ablest that then adorned the bench, the jurors having deliberated for something more than half an hour, returned into court with a verdict of 'guilty,' against both prisoners, accompanying it, however, with a strong recommendation to mercy!

'Mercy!' said the judge. 'What for? On what ground?'

The jurors stared at each other and at the judge; they had no reason to give! The fact was, their conviction of the prisoners' guilt had been very much shaken by the cross-examination of the chief witness for the prosecution, and this recommendation was a compromise which conscience made with doubt. I have known many such instances.

The usual ridiculous formality of asking the wretched convicts what they had to urge why sentence should not be passed upon them was gone through; the judge, with unmoved feelings, put on the fatal cap; and then a new and startling light burst upon the mysterious, bewildering affair.

'Stop, my lord!' exclaimed Armstrong, with rough vehemence. 'Hear me speak! I'll tell ye all about it; I will indeed, my lord. Quiet, Martha, I tell ye. It's I, my lord, that's guilty, not the woman. God bless ye, my lord; not the wife! Doant hurt the wife, and I'se tell ye all about it. I *alone* am guilty; not, the Lord be praised, of murder, but of robbery!'

'John!—John!' sobbed the wife, clinging passionately to her husband, 'let us die together.'

'Quiet, Martha, I tell ye! Yes, my lord, I'se tell ye all about it. I was gone away, wife and I, for more nor a week, to receive money for Mr. Wilson, on account of smuggled goods—that money, my lord, as was found in the chest. When we came home on that dreadful Sunday night, my lord, we went in the back way; and hearing a noise, I went up stairs, and found poor Wilson stone-dead on the floor. I were dreadful skeared, and let drop the candle. I called to wife, and told her of it. She screamed out, and amast tainted away. And then, my lord, all at once the devil shot it into my head to keep the money I had brought; and knowing as the keys of the desk where the mortgage writing was kept was in the bedroom, I crept back, as that false-hearted woman said, got the keys and took the deed; and then I persuaded wife, who had been trembling in the kitchen all the while, that we had better go out quiet again, as there was nobody in the house but us; I had tried the woman's door—and we might perhaps be taken for the murderers. And so we did; and that's the downright, honest truth, my lord. I'm rightly served; but God bless you, doant hurt the woman—my wife, my lord, these thirty years. Five-and-twenty years ago come May, which I shall never see, we buried our two children. Had they lived, I might have been a better man; but the place they left empty was soon filled up by love of cursed lucre, and that has brought me here. I deserve it; but oh, mercy, my lord! mercy, good gentlemen!'—turning from the stony features of the judge to the jury, as if they could help him—'not for me, but the wife. She be as innocent of this as a new-born babe. It's I! I! scoundrel that I be, that has brought thee, Martha, to this shameful pass!' The rugged man snatched his life-companion to his breast with passionate emotion, and tears of remorse and agony streamed down his rough cheeks.

I was deeply affected, and felt that the man had uttered the whole truth. It was evidently one of those cases in which a person liable to suspicion damages his own cause by resorting to a trick. No doubt, by his act of theft, Armstrong had been driven to an expedient which would not have been adopted by a person perfectly innocent. And thus, from one thing to another, the charge of murder had been fixed upon him and his hapless wife. When his confession had been uttered, I felt a species of self-accusation in having contributed to his destruction, and gladly would I have undone the whole day's proceedings. The judge, on the contrary, was quite undisturbed. Viewing the harangue of Armstrong as a mere tissue of falsehood, he coolly pronounced sentence of death on the prisoners. They were to be hanged on Monday. This was Friday.

'A bad job!' whispered the counsel for the defence as he passed me. 'That witness of yours, the woman Strugnell, is the real culprit.'

I tasted no dinner that day; I was sick at heart; for I felt as if the blood of two fellow creatures was on my hands. In the evening I sallied forth to the judge's lodgings. He listened to all I had to say; but was quite imperturbable. The obstinate old man was satisfied that the sentence was as it should be. I returned to my inn in a fever of despair. Without the approval of the judge, I knew that an application to the secretary of state was futile. There was not even time to send to London, unless the judge had granted a respite.

All Saturday and Sunday I was in misery. I denounced capital punishment as a gross iniquity—a national sin and disgrace; my feelings of course being influenced by a recollection of that unhappy affair of Harvey, noticed in my previous paper. I half resolved to give up the bar, and rather go and sweep the streets for a livelihood, than run the risk of getting poor people hanged who did not deserve it.

On the Monday morning I was pacing up and down my breakfast-room in the next assize town, in a state of great excitement, when a chaise and four drove rapidly up to the hotel, and out tumbled Johnson the constable. His tale was soon told. On the previous evening, the landlady of the Black Swan, a road side public house about four miles distant from the scene of the murder, reading the name of Pearce in the report of the trial in the Sunday county paper, sent for Johnson to state that that person had on the fatal evening called and left a portmanteau in her charge, promising to call for it in an hour, but had never been there since. On opening the portmanteau, Wilson's watch, chains, and seals, and other property, were discovered in it; and Johnson had, as soon as it was possible, set off in search of me. Instantly, for there was not a moment to spare, I, in company with Armstrong's counsel, sought the judge, and with some difficulty obtained from him a formal order to the sheriff to suspend the execution till further orders. Off I and the constable started, and happily arrived in time to stay the execution, and deprive the already-assembled mob of the brutal exhibition they so anxiously awaited. On inquiring for Mary Strugnell, we found that she had absconded on the evening of the trial. All search for her proved vain.

Five months had passed away; the fate of Armstrong and his wife was still undecided, when a message was brought to my chambers in the Temple from a woman said to be dying in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It was Mary Strugnell; who, when in a state of intoxication, had fallen down in front of a carriage, as she was crossing near Holborn Hill, and had both her legs broken. She was dying miserably, and had sent for me to make a full confession relative to Wilson's murder. Armstrong's account was perfectly correct. The deed was committed by Pearce, and they were packing up their plunder when they were startled by the unexpected return of the Armstrongs. Pearce, snatching up a bundle and a portmanteau, escaped by the window; she had not nerve enough to attempt it, and crawled back to her bedroom, where she, watching the doings of the former through the chinks of the partition which separated her room from the passage, connected the story which convicted the prisoners.—Pearce thinking himself pursued, too heavily encumbered for a rapid flight, left the portmanteau as described, intending to call for it in the morning, if his fears proved groundless. He, however, had not courage to risk calling again, and made the best of his way to London. He was now in Newgate under sentence of death for a burglary, accompanied by personal violence to the inmates of the dwelling he and his gang had entered and robbed. I took care to have the deposition of the dying wretch put into proper form; and the result was, after a great deal of petitioning and worrying of authorities, a full pardon for both Armstrong and his wife. They sold Craig Farm, and removed to some other part of the country, where, I never troubled myself to inquire. Deeply grateful was I to be able at last to wash my hands of an affair which had cost me so much anxiety and vexation; albeit the lesson it afforded me of not coming hastily to conclusions, even when the truth seems, as it were, upon the surface of the matter, has not been, I trust, without its uses.

FROM THE NORTH STATE WHIG.

REPLY TO MR. W. B. SHEPARD'S ESSAY ON THE COMPROMISE BILL, IN THE REGISTER OF APRIL 14.

Mr. Shepard tells the public he only published his card, in the first instance, to exonerate himself from the charge of inconsistency in voting for Mr. Rayner, in preference to Mr. Badger, for the United States Senate, and then branches out, in a long discussion of what he calls the "Compromise bill." It is not my purpose to trespass on the courtesy of the Press, so far as to enter into such a fruitless discussion. The speeches of Messrs. Badger, Donnell, and Stephens, have been published, and leave nothing for me to add, if I thought there was any necessity for it.

It is but too apparent that Mr. Shepard is in an unfortunate state of mind; he has a Senate-mania. We are "fearfully and wonderfully made," and our minds are sometimes singularly distempered. I see in a very late paper the following statement which illustrates it:—

"A man named *Miller*, who was recently arrested at Hagerstown (Md.) for stealing a gallon measure of whiskey, has been discharged by the Grand Jury on the ground of insanity, the jury believing him to be a monomaniac on the subject of stealing the gallon measure of whiskey. He had been sent to the penitentiary twice before for stealing the identical measure."

Now why may not a man be a monomaniac on the subject of being elected to the Senate, as well as on "the subject of stealing a gallon measure of whiskey?"

Mr. Shepard's course not only towards Mr. Badger, but to Mr. Mangum, since 1840, has produced the belief in the minds of a large portion of the people of the State, that his mind is not "nicely balanced" on this subject.

He still says, he was not present when Mr. Rayner addressed the people as Elector. Admit that this was so, how does it happen that Mr. Badger's opinion should, in Mr. Shepard's belief, have excited such general disapprobation in his section of the State, and yet all the Whig members of that portion of the State be ignorant of it, and that a gentleman of Mr. Rayner's prominence and ability, in advocating the same view taken by Mr. Badger, should have excited no animadversion, and produced no disapprobation? "It is strange, passing strange." It only shows that Mr. Shepard's public opinion censures Mr. Badger, and is silent on Mr. Rayner's course, though they both agree in opinion.

Mr. Shepard says, if his vote against Mr. Badger needed vindication, it received a most triumphant one, in the passage of the resolutions, which I thought and still think ridiculous. And he accuses the majority of the General Assembly, as being "guilty of absurdity" in electing a man to the United States Senate, and then passing "resolutions in direct conflict with his opinions;" and he also thinks a large majority of the Legislature were "ignorant of Mr. Badger's opinions on the subject." Very complimentary to the General Assembly, and well becoming the modesty of one who intimates that if he had been elected to the Senate in 1840, Mr. Clay's land bill would furnish North Carolina ample means to execute all her cherished works of internal improvements, without resorting to the precarious resource of taxes upon an impoverished people"?!

It is ridiculous to say the Assembly was ignorant of Mr. Badger's opinions, when they excited so much disapprobation in Mr. Shepard's section of the State, and were the subject of warm discussions for or against, probably in every paper in the State.

Mr. Shepard knows that "the resolutions" were not in direct conflict with his (Mr. Badger's) opinions; and can he not with as much justice and fairness charge the Wings of the U. S. Senate with having voted that Mexico commenced the war—according to the preamble forced upon them by the majority—and the Democrats of the General Assembly in 1846 with having voted that Mr. Polk commenced the war, unconstitutionally, as he now charges the Whigs who voted for Mr. Badger with being guilty of absurdity? The desire to attack Mr. Badger was expressly disavowed by a distinguished gentleman of the democratic party, who was one of the committee that reported the resolutions.—And Col. Paine—a gentleman of whose support any man may well be proud—was on the Committee, and voted for the resolutions, and Mr. Badger had no warmer or more uncompromising friend than he in the General Assembly. It would have been more manly in Mr. Shepard to have introduced a direct resolution disapproving of Mr. Badger's course as Senator, upon what Mr. S. calls "slavery"—and then he would in all probability have received as many votes as he got for Senator on the morning when Judge Ellis was elected, and Mr. W. B. Shepard was found "pairing off," with a democratic member of the House of Commons, whose life was thought to be in danger and whose friends knew he could not possibly come to the House to vote.

But let us see how correct Mr. Shepard's memory is—after giving his statement of the conditions of the Compromise bill, he says:—

"It was against this bill, that Mr. Badger voted in company with, (I write from memory,) but two other Senators from slave States, viz: *Mr. Underwood from Kentucky, who said his State was desirous of getting rid of Slavery, and Mr. Benton, who is known to be peculiar.*"

Now unless the published proceedings of the Senate are incorrect, Messrs. Underwood and Metcalfe, of Ky., and Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, voted with Mr. Badger, and Col. Benton voted *for* the Compromise bill, in company with Atherton, Breese, Bright, Dickinson, Douglass, Hannegan, Phelps, and Sturgeon, from the non-slaveholding States. Mr. Phelps, a very able man from Vermont, in a published letter contended that the Compromise bill yielded the question, that the South gained nothing by it—and it is fair to presume that others of the Northern men named concurred in opinion with him.

Mr. Shepard says Mr. Badger is a "Southern man with Northern principles"—and if the resolutions are not according to Mr. Badger's sentiments, he was elected under a misapprehension of his political opinions, and he ought to follow a "bright example" and resign. That example was brighter in Mr. Shepard's eye, *before* Mr. Badger's election than it is now. I do not wish to use expressions calculated to wound Mr. Shepard's feelings, though he has given evidence of some vindictiveness towards Mr. Badger, in his last communication. I am not called on to take part in such a matter: as far as I know, Mr. Badger offended Mr. Shepard, because he thought others had higher claims to the Senate in 1840, and because Mr. B was elected in 1846 and 1848, and obstinately refuses to follow an example "bright" in Mr. Shepard's eyes, cruelly refuses to resign, and Mr. Shepard,—like Haman, when "he saw Mordecai in the King's gate, that he stood not up, *nor moved for him*, was full of indignation against Mordecai"—thinks Mr. B. a "Southern man with Northern principles," and will let the South "go to the wall", as well as lose the land bill, and will not resign!! The Whigs may elect their Governor; they may honor Mr. Shepard by returning him to the Legislature; they may give the country renewed prosperity, and save it from innumbered evils, by electing a Whig President; they may have two Whig Senators in Congress—but "all this availeth" Mr Shepard nothing "so long" as he sees Mordecai the Jew sitting at the King's gate! Mr. Badger is in the Senate, Mr. Shepard cannot be happy.

I most earnestly hope, for the sake of the State, —for Mr. Shepard's sake, that he will change his course, and not give those who know and respect him cause hereafter for repeating with sorrow that the "proud, the revengeful, the discontented, the unthankful and impatient, are their own tormentors."

Mr. Shepard expresses the hope that Mr. Badger's mode of settling the agitating question, and his friend Benton's plan of the Mexican campaign, may for the benefit of posterity, after all the wars are over, be published. I shall be glad to see them; and I respectfully suggest to Mr. Shepard that he furnish as an appendix his celebrated scheme in 1840, *of Three* Banks of the United States.

Mr. Shepard is "sorry" that Mr. Rayner entertained similar views to those of Mr. Badger on the Compromise bill, and he rejoices they were not entertained by a large majority of the Legislature. Let not Mr. S. lay that "flattering unction to his soul"—flattering in two points of view—it is not agreeable to Mr. Badger, and of course as Mr. Rayner differs with Mr. Shepard, it will lessen his, Mr. R's, prospects, and give Mr. Shepard a 'bright' hope that another star shall not cast a shadow over his political fortunes; for how can the people of the Eastern part of the State support one whose arguments "produced but little effect" in the East, whose opinion must drive his constituents "to the wall", and for whom the denunciation is already prepared, that he is a "Southern man with Northern principles!" But I take leave of Mr. Shepard, satisfying myself with correcting some inaccuracies, and forbearing to go into an examination of such of his public acts as might subject him to censure. Mr. Badger's friends did not "provoke this controversy." Mr. S. began it. Mr. Badger has not, that I ever heard of, inflicted or tried to inflict any injury on Mr. Shepard; he cannot resign to oblige him, and hence incurs his furious animosity; and Mr. Shepard's last communication has proved that he was influenced by his revengeful feelings, in adopting the ridiculous resolutions, and making a speech attacking Mr. Badger's course. Mr. S. cannot give Mr. B any uneasiness by this course; there is room enough in the world for both of them—Mr. Badger in the Senate, and Mr. Shepard in Pasquotank, or in the Legislature, where he can be useful if he will.

But should he continue to give unbridled license to his angry feelings, he must only injure himself, and hereafter remind us of Goldsmith's Elegy on the death of a mad dog—a part of which he will pardon me for quoting:—

"This dog and man at first were friends,
But when a pique began,
The dog to gain his private ends,
Went mad and bit the man.

"Around from all the neighboring streets,
The wondering neighbors ran,
And swore the dog had lost his wits,
To bite so good a man.

"The wound it seemed both sore and sad,
To ev'ry christian eye,
And while they swore the dog was mad,
They swore the man would die.

"But soon a wonder came to light,
That showed the rogues they lied;
The *man* recovered of the bite,
The *dog* it was that died.

Mr. Badger is in the Senate of the United States, and Mr Shepard "keeping aloof from the contest about the Senatorial election," in Raleigh (?), and exercising his "private judgment" in Pasquotank.

EDWARD STANLY.

Washington, April 21, 1849.

OVERLAND JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA

It will be recollected that on Col. Washington's march from Monterey to Santa Fe he was accompanied by a detachment of dragoons under Lieut. Graham as far as the Rio Grande. The dragoons then proceeded by Col. Cooke's route to California. This route is the most southern which has yet been travelled by parties proceeding to California, and passes much of the distance through Mexican territory. Accompanying Lieut. Graham's command were several traders. From one of these a letter has been received at New Orleans, and is published in the "Delta," which gives the subjoined account of their journey:

"Los Angelos, January 13, 1849.

"I wrote you about a month ago, giving you all the incidents of our tedious journey. I arrived here four days ago. The wagons will be here in about four days, making our trip *five months to this place*. We have had a terrible time of it. We lost between six and seven hundred mules and horses, and about half of the wagons, and had to send oxen back into the desert for the other half. The men [dragoons] all came in on foot. They were for some time almost without provisions. The last six hundred miles of our route is almost impracticable for wagons or large parties. There is no grass for much of the distance. The rivers and banks are so incrusted with saltpetre as to destroy all vegetation. I lost all the horses, except Old Grey and about forty mules, and had to abandon all five of the large wagons, and some three thousand pounds of chewing tobacco, tents, and every thing, except the lightest and most valuable articles—all hands taking it a foot."

More California Gold Arrived.—The Ship Mount Wollaston arrived at New Bedford on Monday from the Sandwich Islands, having on board gold dust valued at twenty thousand dollars, the property of Mr. B. D. Washburn, a passenger on board. The New Bedford Mercury says Mr. Washburn has resided, with his family, at San Francisco for the last five years, but accumulated the "dust" during the last dry season at the "diggins."

A Sister's Love.—How beautiful and touching the sister's love, as manifested in the following affecting incident related by a Donegal paper:—"A young boy and his sister, returning from Pettigo homeward, had to cross a mountain. The night was dark and stormy, and they lost their way. Next morning both were found dead from exposure. The boy and girl lay side by side, the latter with her arm around her brother's neck, and her flannel petticoat, removed from her own person, and wrapped around his feet. Thus did the creature, perhaps, sacrifice her own life in a vain effort to sustain that of her brother."

An Irish Baronet disputing with a French courtier as to the age and standing of their families, when the latter, as a finisher to the argument, said, that his ancestors were in the ark with Noah. 'That is nothing,' said the Hibernian, with a rich brogue, 'for at the deluge my fathers were cruising about *in a boat of their own.*'

A lawyer, not over young or handsome, examining a young lady, a witness in court, determined to perplex her, and said, 'Miss, upon my word you are very pretty!' The young lady promptly replied, 'I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath.'

Belles and Dahlias.—A modern writer, who has evidently deeply studied the most charming productions of nature, says that "Dahlias are like most beautiful women without intellectuality; they strike you with astonishment by their exterior splendor, but are miserably destitute of those properties which distinguish and render agreeable less imposing flowers. Had nature given the fragrance of the rose or stock to the dahlia, it would have been the most magnificent gem of the garden—but wanting odour, it is like a fine woman without a mind."

The expense of an ordinary conveyance of a small house, in England, inclusive of the examination of the title, stamps, &c. usually amounts to over a hundred dollars! It is not at all unusual for the transfer of a farm to cost a thousand dollars in law expenses.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE COALITION OPPOSITION.

It was only this day week that, referring to the Opposition to the Administration of Gen. Taylor, so early and so wantonly waged by the organ and residuary legatee of the last Administration, we remarked how apparent it must be to every reader of the "Union" that it had, within the past few weeks, become inspired with a fresh hope and renewed vigor by the prospect of a Coalition between the Democrats of the South (its own family party) and the political "Free-Soilers" of the North. It was on the same day—and a most curious coincidence it certainly was—that the "Union" itself, as if in concert, *confessed* the new hope and the fresh incitement, and at the same time the ground of it all, in the following sentences:

"We owe every thing to our principles and our party, *and we are making arrangements to infuse such* FURTHER TALENT AND ENERGY INTO OUR PAPER AS THE OCCASION OBVIOUSLY REQUIRES. We have great confidence in our cause, as well as in ourselves; great confidence *in the associate whom we shall attempt to bring into our establishment* FROM THE NORTH OR NORTHWEST; and we trust we are not mistaken when we add, great confidence in the Republican party. We shall stand by them; and we appeal to them to stand by us."

The venerable Editor has great confidence in the associate—though he does not know *who* it will be, or whether he is to come from the North *or* Northwest—who is to do the Free-Soilism of this organ of "*the* Republican party," which party is to be compounded of the Democracy of Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, &c., and the political Free-Soilers of Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, New Hampshire, &c.

Following this remarkable revelation by the "Union" itself, we are already enabled to put our readers in possession of *the particulars* of this COALITION, the existence of which has hitherto been sustained chiefly by *circumstantial* evidence. We have now *positive proof* of the compact, and the grounds of it, in the subjoined open avowal of the whole affair from one of the leading newspapers in that quarter of the country from which our venerable contemporary in this city has, with a *mairete* which charms by its innocency, informed the Public that he is expecting to bring *an associate* into his establishment. We trust that no reader will lose one syllable of the important disclosure, which follows, of the history and the terms of the political compact which has been entered into by the "Democrats and Free-Soilers" of Wisconsin, and is expected to be emulated and imitated by other States, the only cement of which is Opposition, *right or wrong*, to "the Taylor Administration;"

From the "Daily Wisconsin" of April 9.

"*The united Democracy of Wisconsin.*—We learn that, previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, *the Democrats and Free-Soilers perfected a union* on the basis of sound principles, and that, in consequence thereof, but *one State Convention* is to be called next fall for the nomination of Governor, &c., to be represented by *two* delegates from each Assembly district in the State.

"It has long been perceived that the differences were a mere matter of organization. That tenacity has fortunately yielded, *and now the Democrats who supported Cass and Van Buren will work together*, and thus secure in Wisconsin a Democratic majority alike unpregnable to the efforts and seductions of *the Taylor Administration*. The united majority of Cass and Van Buren over Taylor was 11,000. We can scarcely expect so large a majority hereafter, as many Whigs who acted with the Free-Soil party will join the Taylor party; but we can give the largest Democratic majority of any State in the Union.

"It is pertinently suggested that *the example of the Democracy of our glorious State will be found worthy of emulation in other States.* We have a natural pride in saying that Wisconsin is the pioneer State, where *this union has been first consummated.*"

How low must not be the standard of political morality in what is claimed to be a majority of the People of a State, in which a transaction so unprincipled as this can be considered a matter of boast and "natural pride" by those who are parties to it!

The premature and groundless Opposition to the present Administration by "Free-Soilers" does not, however, include all, and indeed perhaps only a few, of those who, even on that ground, opposed the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency. The *New York Evening Post*, for example, chides the waspish and premature assaults of the "Union" upon the Administration in a manner which must command the respect of right-minded men. We cite the closing paragraphs of its article upon the subject:

"If President Polk ever did recognise the fitness of a candidate for the duties of an office, as a sufficient ground for appointing him, or his unfitness as a sufficient ground for his removal, we have yet to learn the instance. If the Union ever failed to approve of any single act, saying or doing, of President Polk, as the dispenser of Executive patronage, or in any other capacity, that instance also we have yet to learn. President Polk not only never promised, but he never gave an office to any man who he did not suppose would serve his political purposes the most effectively; neither did he ever spare one in office, except for the like reasons. Impelled by a bigoted and unmanly spirit of partizanship, without a parallel in the history of our government, he proscribed public officers distinguished for their ability, position, and character, that he might honor men equally distinguished for the absence of all those attributes.

"In all this the Washington Union never found occasion for a murmur; but the moment a new administration, to the elevation of which the Union intentionally gave no support—what it rendered as the supporter of an opposing candidate it can claim no credit for—it sets up such a howl of lamentation that one would suppose its editors esteemed the offices of our general government were its principles, and that to support the constitution and to do the public printing were identical.

"But, supposing that the Washington Union was *in a position* to complain of proscription, it is effectually destroying the force of its complaints by beginning *before there is any thing to complain of.* Considering the legion of offices which it is the duty of the President to fill, *his forbearance thus far has been conspicuous;* and, whatever may be his course hereafter, thus far the Democratic party have no reason to complain of injustice.

"He has made but few changes, and *most of those have been, in our judgment, decidedly advantageous to the public.* When the public service is threatened, it will be time enough for the Union to begin the war; but, even then, we would counsel that journal to leave the complaining to those who can do it with some show of consistency, and with proportionate effect.

"It would be a little more graceful, too, in a paper which has once been the official organ of the Government, *to show a trifle less of anxiety about the distribution of its offices and patronage;* and if the Union has no fault to find with *the principles of government* which the new Administration has adopted, it had better suspend any further attacks until it has. By so doing, it may be able, when the occasion arrives, to exert some influence against them; and *if the proscriptive example of the late Administration* should be adopted by General Taylor, its comments might receive some attention."

What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it? *Quick*, of course.

REMARKABLE TEMPERANCE LAW.

A stringent bill relating to intoxicating drinks has been passed by the Wisconsin Legislature, consisting of ten sections. It requires all persons who would vend or retail "spiritous liquors" to give bond to the town authorities, with three sureties, in one thousand dollars, "conditioned to pay all damages the community or individuals may sustain by reason of such traffic; to support all paupers, widows, and orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions made, growing out of, or justly attributable to, such traffic." And it is made the duty of the officer holding the bond to deliver it to "any person who may claim to be injured by said traffic." We quote the remaining provisions entire:

Sec. 4. It shall be lawful for any married woman to institute, in her own name, a suit on any such bond, for all damages sustained by herself or children on account of such traffic; and the money, when collected, shall be paid over to her, for the use of herself and children.

Sec. 5. No suits for liquor bills shall be entertained by any of the courts of this State; and whenever it shall be made to appear to any court, before which a suit may be pending, on a promissory note, that such note was given in whole or in part for liquor bills, such court shall immediately dismiss such suit at the costs of the plaintiff.

Sec. 6. On the trial of any suit under the provisions of this act, the cause or foundation of which shall be the act of an individual under the influence of liquor, it shall only be necessary, in order to sustain the action, to prove that the principal in the bond sold or gave liquor to the person (so intoxicated or in liquor) whose acts are complained of, on the day previous to the commission of the offence.

Sec. 7. Whenever a person shall become a county, city, or village charge, by reason of intemperance, a suit may be instituted by the proper authorities on the bond of any person who may have been in the habit of selling or giving liquor to such person or pauper so becoming a public charge.

Sec. 8. Any person against whom a judgment may be obtained, under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to maintain a suit to compel a contribution towards paying the judgment against him, against all persons engaged in such traffic in such county, city, town or village, who may have sold or given liquor to such person committing an offence or becoming a public charge.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall vend or retail, or, for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this act, give away spiritous liquors without first giving the bond required by the first section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than six months, and shall be liable in all respects to the public and to individuals the same as he would have been had he given the bond required in the first section of this act.

This remarkable expression of public opinion in Wisconsin on the subject of "spiritous liquors," passed the Senate by a vote of 10 to 3, and the Assembly 29 to 21. It goes some steps beyond any legislation on the subject in the country.

A Temperance Story.—The following excellent temperance story is told by the editor of the Grand River Eagle:—

"We were highly amused yesterday.—On the bridge that passes the tumbling waters of the Grand Rapids we met a hale old man, with eleven sons, seven daughters, thirty-seven grandchildren, and his own wife, (the only one he ever had,) with numerous horses, carts, wagons, oxen, cows, and furniture of very antiquated appearance, among which were to be seen cradles for babies, cradles for grain, spinning-wheels, pots, kettles, and almost every thing requisite for a settlement such as fifty-seven blood relations will make in the Grand River country. After stopping the train and making many inquiries, we asked the old gentleman what use there could be of a bottomless jug which was carefully laid in a safe place among his domestic equipments, and received the following reply:

"'Why, sir, I am a man of many years and lots of children, and have worked other people's land all my days; paid from four to nine bushels of grain an acre rent; for so doing have all that time used a jug with a bottom in it, and I got sick of feedin' other people with my hands, either landlord or rumseller; so I sent seven of my boys to Mexico to fight for some land, and they all got back safe, after fightin' with General Taylor, time enough to vote for him, and they got seven quarter-sections of land, that, please God, will be our own without rent. And now, that old jug you see there (pointing at the bottomless thing) shall hold all the whiskey or rum that will be used in my whole family while I control 'em, because old General Taylor told my son John that a jug without a bottom was the best kind of a jug to put liquor in, and if he was my son John he'd serve all the jugs to hum just as they did the Mexicans—take away their power to kill us. Good day.'"

By telegraph from New York, we learn that "whiskey is quiet." Glad to hear it. It kicks up a considerable of a noise hereaway, occasionally.—*Chicago Journal.*

Thomas A. Cooper, Esq. died on Saturday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence, in Bristol, Pennsylvania, of his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Tyler. He was for many years the leading American tragedian, and enjoyed a wide-extended popularity. He retired from his profession ten or fifteen years ago, since which time he has filled several political offices of trust with respectability and honor.

A Good One.—A correspondent of the New York "Spirit of the Times" relates the following. Some years since, a North Carolina lawyer, yet living, undertook to convince a Methodist preacher of some celebrity that his manner of preaching in threatening his auditors with *damnation* was injudicious; and that arguments and exhortations of a milder character would be more successful. After listening patiently, the preacher replied: "My friend! you are mistaken: Sin is a terrapin—you may exhort, admonish, even kick him, and he will not move, but merely draw his head within his shell, and your labor is lost—but place a *coal of fire* on his back, and he travels.—*Hell fire is the article!*'

A Seasonable Invention.—A New Yorker has invented a contrivance which is called a Walk-in-the-Water, with which a man can plunge into the river and swim about like a duck without danger, using a finger only as a propeller. He is so much at his ease that he may read a newspaper, take a comfortable nap, or eat a snack while floating. This is just the contrivance for an afternoon in midsummer.

N. P. Willis, speaking of those who pride themselves on their ancestry, says they are like the reflections of stars in the water—they never would have been there but for the bright originals in heaven.

Death of one of Marion's Men.—The Charleston papers announce the decease of Francis Gottier de Liesseline, a native of that state, and one of Marion's brigade in his partizan warfare during the Revolution. He entered the army at the age of fourteen and was distinguished for his bravery.

He participated during the Revolution in several engagements, and was wounded both at Lowndes's Ferry and the skirmish at Catawba Springs. On one occasion he particularly distinguished himself by rescuing some American prisoners from the hands of the British, though guarded by a superior force; a fact of which honorable mention is made by Major Gardner, in his anecdotes of the Revolution. Mr. DeLiesseline was no less distinguished in civil life. He removed to Charleston after the close of the war, and was soon selected as a member of the Council, a Delegate to the House of Representatives, and subsequently High Sheriff of the District, in all of which offices he displayed great fidelity and a high regard for the public interests. At a late period of his life he removed to Georgia, and finished his career at St. Mary's, in that State, on the 12th ult., at the advanced age of 86.

What a Change.—The number of steamboats on the Upper Lakes, up to the year 1825, was *one!*

On the opening of navigation in the spring of 1849 there were on the entire length of the lakes 140 steamers, 5 barques, 93 brigs, 548 schooners, and 128 sloops, with an aggregate tonnage of 123,426,62, *one-fifth of the whole tonnage of the United States.* Some of the steamboats are of nearly 1,600 tons burden, and of the most splendid and costly construction.

A Steam Carriage.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says that an ingenious mechanic in that county is at work upon a steam carriage to run on common highways, which is so near completion that he expects to be able to make a public demonstration of the practicability of his invention during the Summer.

CANADA.

Annexation Repudiated in the Canada Legislature.—In the Canada Legislature on Saturday week, while the Tariff question was under discussion, the subject of annexation was casually alluded to, when Mr. Blake, Solicitor General, rose and spoke as follows:

"He deeply regretted that such a proposal should have emanated from any political party or from any section of the Province. The darkest day for Canada would be that on which the last of the British troops should leave her shores. He trusted that he should never see that day, and he believed the sentiments he had uttered would be responded to by every honorable member in the House."

This speech was received with loud cheers from all quarters of the House.—Mr. Blake is one of the disaffected party.

Showing his Hand.—It is stated in the Baltimore Sun, that Hon. Henry Clay, on the 14th, addressed a meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, Ky., opposed to the perpetuation of slavery in that State. A large delegation was appointed to the emancipation convention, at Frankfort, on the 25th inst.

A Clergyman.—There is mention made of a clergyman who, on a hot, drowsy summer day, finding, on concluding a long discourse, that half his congregation were just waking from sleep, quietly said—"My friends, this sermon cost me a good deal of labor; you don't seem to have paid much attention to it; I think I will go over it again." And go over it he did, from text to exhortation.—*Knickerbocker.*

Spring style of Pantaloons.—This is described by a Philadelphia paper as follows. The hue is a cross between that of pea soup and dirty water, with a stray touch of the green scum of a frog pond; and the proud wearers go up and down Chestnut st. like so many bull frogs out on a pleasure excursion.

Death of a Child.—These words are full of strange and moving meaning; winter following spring, nightfall succeeding to dawn! Fanciful ideas crowd upon the mind hand in hand in solem truths. That little being who knew nothing here, now to know the end of all things!—that vacant intelligence which wondered at the ticking of a watch, now to understand the mystery of its own being. My own child, who used to hang upon my lips for instruction, now advanced where one word from its own would be a revelation to me! That helpless creature, borne from arm to arm, guarded by day and watched by night, too shy to bear the approach of a strange face, now launched alone in the "vast profound," escorted by intelligence divine but strange. Will there be one among that crowd of disfranchised spirits who will claim an early affinity with it? Will the little brother who departed a year ago recognize this as the babe who entered the bond of flesh as he was leaving them? Or will it be one of the first signs of a better existence that the ties of blood are not needed in it? Of all the sorrows in this world, that for the death of a young child brings with it the readiest healing. Would you grudge its having received promotion without paying money? the rights of citizenship without the formality of residence? the certificate of humanity without the service? the end and aim of life without this weary life itself? The death of a child is an enigma, but one which solves many others. The mind may dream and wonder, and form strange conclusions from the weakness of that life, which has yielded to the strong arm of death: but two truths remain distinct, more plainly read on that cold marble cherub than on any other form of lifeless clay, and those are the worthlessness of that breath which a child is summoned to render up, and the freeness of that grace which a child is able to inherit.

An old count paid his addresses to one of the richest heiresses of Paris. In asking her hand in marriage, he frankly said to her, "Miss B., I am very old, and you are very young—will you do me the honor to become my *widow?*"

As much nitrate of soda as can be held between the thumb and finger, it is said, if thrown into a glass or vase of water, will preserve flowers fresh for the space of a fortnight. This may be an interesting fact for the ladies.

THRIFT OF THE YANKEE.

In perfectly good humor, the Tuscaloosa Monitor has given the following pungent and inimitable sketch: "A mountain of granite appears rather a tough subject to deal with, yet a Yankee will hammer into its bowels, and lo! the granite becomes gold in the vaults of the Commonwealth Bank of Boston. A pond of ice presents a cheerless and chilly prospect to the eye, but the Yankee, nothing daunted, will heave up its crystal masses, and straightway the ice glitters in diamonds upon the bosom of his rosy-cheeked spouse. Wherever the Yankee layeth down his hand, gold springeth. Into what soil soever he thrusteth his spade, gold sprouteth therefrom. In the dim twilight, by his chimney corner he sitteth meditating, and thoughts chase one another through his brain, which thoughts are gold. Various they are, it may be, in form and seeming. One is but a gridiron, another a baby-jumper, and a third a steam-engine, but he writeth them all down in the patent office at Washington, and then putteth them in his pocket in golden eagles from the mint at Philadelphia. But your genuine Yankee coineth not merely his own sagacious conceits; the follies, the fears and errors of others, are moreover all gold to him. He fabricateth 'mermaids' and 'sea-serpents,' and locketh up in his iron chest heaps of golden credulity. He maketh a pill of chalk and wheaten bread, which he warranteth to cure asthma, hydrocephalus, epilepsy and yellow fever, and presently buildeth him a great house on the banks of the Hudson. When a sudden delirium seizeth all the world, prompting them to emigrate in floods to nowhere, he quietly mustereth his fleets of transports for that destination, or buildeth a railroad in that direction, regardless of what is at the other end, and putteth the passage money in his pocket. He ereeteth to himself no castles in the air, but he diligently aideth his neighbor to build the same, and out of the proceeds grow up to him presently castles upon the earth. Such is the modern Midas—the Midas without the long ears—the cool, acute, sagacious, calculating Yankee."

Inward influence of outward Beauty.—"Believe me, there is

The torch of Revolution Kindled—Indemnity Bill Signed—Riots—Parliament Buildings burnt—Maffit arrested for high treason.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot—By Telegraph.

MONTREAL, Canada, April 16.

The torch of revolution seems to have been fairly kindled. The Governor General has signed the Indemnity bill, which gave great dissatisfaction to its opponents, in so much that a serious riot has resulted.

Last evening the tories set on fire the Parliament house, and before the flames could be arrested it was burnt to the ground, together with other public buildings of great value, including the extensive library of the House.

Mr. Maffit, the distinguished member of the House, has been arrested on a charge of high treason. The greatest state of excitement prevails, and most serious consequences are anticipated.

Two other houses were set fire to and burnt on the following night; after which the mob were persuaded to disperse.

Appointment by the P. M. General.

William H. Harvey, to be Postmaster in Newbern, N. C., in place of Wm. G. Bryan, removed.

The "Union" groans at the removal of General McCalla, as second Auditor, at a time when he was on a visit to his sick family in Virginia—more than a month after the inauguration of General Taylor. Before he was removed, General McCalla is reported to have said, that he had remained in office under a Whig Administration much longer than he had anticipated. The whole country expected his removal by the 6th of March, at the farthest. He was spared too long. But has the Union forgotten how General McCalla was appointed by Mr. Polk, and under what circumstances? Mr. Polk solemnly pledged General Jackson, at the latter's dying request, that he would retain Wm. B. Lewis in the office of Second Auditor. How did he keep that pledge? He gave no notice to Major Lewis that he intended to remove him—none whatever. But, on a certain morning, while Major Lewis was lying sick in bed, and attended, as he had been for two days, by two physicians, one of the messengers of the bureau came running into his room, exclaiming, "Major, Major, there is a person sitting at your table in the office, and signing your papers." The Major expressed some surprise, but thought it might be a friend who had been writing of his own accord. He soon after found out, however, that General McCalla was the person who had commenced, so unceremoniously, signing the official papers of the Second Auditor's office. What a great pity that the General should now be compelled to yield up the said office to Judge Clayton! Groan, "Union", groan. POTOMAC.

The *Lancaster'ian*, a Loco Foco paper in Pennsylvania, has the following frank confession:

"The democratic party requires *purgation*.—There is too much rottenness and corruption in it. It has blinked at deviations from political rectitude so long that many seem to think these deviations essentialities."

If all that is corrupt is to be purged from the Loco Foco party, the result will not be unlike that of the fellow who took too powerful an emitic: he threw up *everything* but the soles of his boots.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Editors must respect themselves if they would be respected by others, and must cease to be mere cat'spaws for political demagogues. It is a toilsome life, in which a man is seldom compensated for his labor. Few of the profession are selected to fill public stations, although no persons undergo more fatigue of body and mind to elevate others.—*Clipper.*

Married vs. Buried.—A clergyman, who had in the lottery of matrimony drawn a share that proved to him worse than blank, was just experiencing a severe scolding from his Xantippe, when he was called upon to unite a pair in the blessed state of wedlock. The poor parson, actuated by his own feelings and experience rather than by a sense of his canonical duties, opened the book, and began: "Man that is born of a woman hath but a short *time* to live, and is full of trouble," etc., repeating a part of the burial service. The astonished *bridegroom* exclaimed, "Sir, sir! you mistake! I came here to be married, not buried." "Well," replied the clergyman, "if you insist upon it I am obliged to marry you; but I believe, my friends, you had better be *buried!*"

Matrimonial.—"My dear," said an affectionate spouse to her husband, "am I not your only treasure?" "O, yes," was the cool reply, "and I would willingly lay it up in heaven."

To remove Motes from the Eye.—A very simple, but an immediate way to remove motes from the eye, without doing the least injury, is to wet the corner of a pocket handkerchief in cold water, and roll it over the head of a pin; then carefully work it under the eyelid next to the nose, and wipe it quick across the ball, and you will remove whatever is in the eye, no matter how small. I have done it myself, as well as recommended it to others, who have tried it, and never knew it to fail. No one need fear to try it, for it not only gives immediate relief, but makes the eye feel comfortable and good, afterwards.—*Exchange Paper.*

From the Spirit of the Times

An Irish Letter.—The following letter from an Irishman in this country to his wife in Ireland, was handed to us a day or two since by a venerable Irish gentleman with permission to make it public. The letter is superscribed as follows;

To MY WIFE AT
Tim Flaherty's
in Ireland.

If gone to be forwarded.

May the two—1847

My Dear Judy

I commenced this letter yesterday If it does'nt come to hand you may allow that I'm not here but gone to Quebec—Tell Barney that his brother's family is all dead entirely barrin the cow God bless her—I'd write you more but as there is no means of sending this, I will just let it go as it is —Remember me in your prayers, and to all the Flaherty's No more at present from your loving husband if alive Thady O'Riley, and if dead, God rest his soul—P. S.—If this letter does'nt reach you must let me know by return of Post and don't wait for another until you hear from me again, but write me immediately and let me know how youre coming on.

N. B. I have altered my mind and won't send this letter after all, so you can answer or not at all at all just as it plaze you—Give my love to the children—when you come to the end of this letter don't read any more of it but just answer, by the first post office yours until death and after, if not before. Youre own Thady O'Riley.

As in duty bound I ought to be.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1849.

The Asheborough Herald has a long article on the Plank Road, founded on the mistaken idea that the Stockholders have already made up their minds to take the Watson's Bridge route, to the exclusion of the Carthage route. The alternative presented by the resolutions, of the route by Watson's Bridge *or* that by Carthage, which was deliberately adopted after discussion, expressly negatives such an idea. The truth is, that up to the day of the meeting, but two routes were much talked of, viz: the Southern and the Northern.—Very little had been said or thought of the Carthage route. Its friends had been passive. But the zeal, and energy, and strong common sense, of Col. Morrison, were so effectively exerted in its favor at the meeting as to place that route fully on a par with the Watson's Bridge route, and far more prominent than the Southern. The question is *not* decided between the Carthage and Watson's Bridge routes, and will not be till after the Survey. The Herald's charge of "speciously veiled duplicity" is as unjust as it is absurd.

We extract the following passages from the Herald:—

"How it can be deemed "practicable" to make Watson's Bridge a point in passing from Fayetteville to Salisbury, we are unable even to conjecture. It presents more obstacles than any route that has been suggested, will command less travel, and cost at least fifty thousand dollars more. Any one who has the slightest knowledge of the face of the country along Deep River from Watson's bridge to Franklinsville, must see at once the disadvantages of the route. It is travelled much less than formerly in consequence of roughness and natural disadvantages, and its market wagons have been transferred to the route via this place and Carthage.

"The route via Carthage, Asheboro', and Fair Grove in Davidson county, combines many advantages that are offered by no other. It is more direct than the Northern or Southern, and passes through a region that looks to Fayetteville as its natural market. Should its advantages be preferred by the Directors, it will ensure to Fayetteville the various products of Moore, Randolph, Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, Ashe, Wilkes, Davie and Rowan, ten counties that produce almost every article which her market demands."

The Wadesborough Argus, in allusion to a resolution of the Plank Road Company, says,—

"As to the throwing of a *branch* in this direction we may remark as the beggar did of Pope. Pope's prayer always was, "God mend me!" A beggar, whose appeal to his charity had been disregarded, exclaimed as the feeble frame of the great poet moved off from him: "God mend you, indeed! It would be easier to make a new one." So in the case of the *branch*. We think a new stem could be more easily thrown in this direction. Fayetteville, we are inclined to think, is about as near to this region of country as any point on the Road will be, until it gets to Salisbury."

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal, that at a Locofoco meeting in that town on Wednesday last, Gen. Marsteller stated that he had received a letter from Gen. McKay, in which he positively declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress.—Whereupon the meeting resolved to have a District Convention at Clinton, on the 31st May, to select a candidate, and expressed a preference for Wm. S. Ashe. The meeting appointed ten Delegates to the Convention, and at the very tail of the list we find the distinguished gentleman who made such small head-way against Gen. McKay at the last election, viz: Mr. Jas. I. Bryan. If we thought Mr. Bryan would take advice from a Whig, we should certainly hint to him to keep out of that trap;—for what else but a trap is it to send him as Delegate? If he goes into the Convention, he will stand no chance of a nomination by the leaders, and then he will be in honor bound not to oppose the nomination. Now as we Whigs may not have a candidate, it will be a very dull business to us to have no opposition of any kind to the nominee; and therefore we feel so anxious to keep Mr. Bryan in running condition. We wish some of his friends would give him a hint to that effect.

HON. WM. B. SHEPARD.—The reply of Mr. Stanly to Mr. Shepard's last, will be found on the preceding page.

We hope the controversy will close here. We have no desire, ourself, to add a word on the main subject; but there is a collateral idea introduced in a long and very able editorial article in the last Raleigh Times, which we think worthy of particular notice, as exposing the inconsistency of what is not inaptly called the "Quattlebummery" of the South. It is this, in substance:

Mr. Badger is abused for admitting the *power* of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories of the United States, whilst he denies the propriety of so exercising that power as to shut us out from such territory as will suit slave labor;—just as he doubtless admits the *power* of Congress to spend millions on light houses &c. at the North without spending a dollar at the South, whilst he would denounce the gross inequality and injustice of such a discrimination. He is abused for this by men who voted for (and by men who support and applaud men who voted for) the Texas annexation Resolutions, by which it is declared that States hereafter to be formed there, North of 36° 30', *shall only be admitted with a perpetual exclusion of slavery*, thereby recognising the power of Congress to prevent a *State*, when a State, from deciding on this question for itself. Not only recognising such a power, but actually exercising it.—And in the case of Texas with the most revolting injustice; for as slavery exists in all parts of Texas, as well in that part North of 36° 30', as in that part South of that line, should a State North of it be admitted, the slaves would be *instantly*, by the very act, *all emancipated*.

For these resolutions, Mr. Calhoun and his peculiar friends were most strenuous advocates.—They admitted the power of Congress over a State, whilst they deny the power of Congress over the Territories, *while Territories*.

Verily, this is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Congressional and State Election took place on Thursday last, but, owing to bad weather the polls were generally kept open for three days, so that we have not received the returns complete from any one District. It seems to be pretty evident, however, that in the Richmond District Mr. Botts is defeated, and Mr. Seddon elected. This is a result over which many Whigs in and out of Virginia will not grieve. We prefer an open opponent, like Mr. Seddon, to such a Whig as John M. Botts.

P. S. It is pretty well ascertained that Millson and Bayley, Locos, and Morton, Whig, are elected. No political change, so far.

"OUR NATURAL ALLIES."—Every day furnishes some new evidence of the falsehood of the Locofoco claim, put up at the South, that "the Locofocos of the North are the natural allies of the South." The latest, and one of the most glaring, of these evidences, is furnished by the National Intelligencer, in the article which we copy on the preceding page.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—Gov. Manly has given notice that the Literary Board has ordered a distribution of $40,000, part of the net income of the Fund, among the several Counties of the State. The amount to each county is not stated in the advertisement.

TO THE HON. A. W. VENABLE'S CONSTITUENTS.—We have many subscribers in the Congressional District lately represented by Mr. Venable; and to those we feel particularly bound to expose that gentleman's unblushing recommendation of the worst sort of Repudiation and Robbery—the passage of laws to prevent the collection of honest debts, which debtors are able and willing to pay, and the confiscation of the property of Northern people which might fall into our hands. Nothing, we imagine, but party phrenzy, brought on by being graciously permitted to form one of "Mr. Calhoun's tail," could have induced the utterance among the honest people of North Carolina, of so shocking a proposition. We now desire to show Mr. Venable's constituents what a South Carolina paper thinks of his proposition. The following is from the Columbia Daily Telegraph:—

"*Non-Intercourse Advocated in North Carolina.*—The Hon. A. W. Venable, a Member of Congress from North Carolina, recently addressed his constituents at Yanceyville, in which, according to the Milton Chronicle, he proclaimed a doctrine going even farther than the advocates of Non-Intercourse in this State are disposed to; for it will be remembered that the proposition made in Camden was merely for a *voluntary* withdrawal of Intercourse, and the proposition submitted by Mr. Tradewell to the committee of Safety here, was for prohibiting the Lawyers only from collecting such claims.

"Mr. Venable is a gentleman of weight and influence in North Carolina, and his advocacy of such extreme measures, amounting in fact to a virtual dissolution of the Union, proves that South Carolina is by no means in *advance* of her Southern sisters in this matter, as has been pretended."

It will be seen that Mr Venable is [correctly] understood as proposing "a virtual dissolution of the Union," that he goes even farther than Mr. Calhoun's State. It gives us pleasure to say, that Mr. Venable is a Virginian, and that we hope no North Carolinian of any standing can be found who will endorse his "extreme measures." We trust that the good sense of his constituents will materially reduce his "weight and influence" at the approaching election.

Somewhat of a piece with Mr. Venable's proposition, is a late editorial in the Locofoco organ of his District, the Hillsborough Democrat, from which we find quoted (we overlooked it in the paper itself,) such disgraceful language as this, in reference to the Disunion movement in South Carolina:—

"For our part we have somewhat greater admiration for the courage of South Carolina than we have for that of our own State. * * * South Carolina will execute what she threatens," &c.

This is, however, the effusion of a very youthful gentleman, who evidently has not arrived at years of discretion, and therefore we will forbear to express such indignation as we should have felt if it had proceeded from an older and a wiser head. The democracy of that District should, however, take some pains to inform the young gentleman's friends that "he is out."

"A BOOK FOR EVERY BODY."—Under this imposing title, a book has been published in Boston, by S. W. Cole, called "The American Fruit Book," professing to give directions for managing fruit trees, to describe the best varieties, &c. &c. A friend has called our attention to that portion of it relating to the Native Grape, in which, in the space of 3 or 4 pages, the author has committed three egregious blunders, to the disparagement of North Carolina, and, as usual, the credit due to her is given to her neighbors.

The author says, among the native grapes "the Isabella and Catawba rank the highest;" and after describing them he adds, the Isabella is a "native of South Carolina," and the Catawba, a "native of Virginia, near the Catawba river." And of the Scuppernong he says, "it is a common wild vine of the South."

The truth is, as we have always heard, that the Isabella grape was carried from Bladen county, *North* Carolina, to Brooklyn, N. Y. by Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, after whom it was named.—The Catawba is from the Catawba River in North Carolina—that river taking its rise in North Carolina, and no part of it being within the State of Virginia. And lastly, the Scuppernong, instead of being "a common wild vine of the South," was originally found only within a very small space in the North Eastern part of North Carolina, from whence it has been extended over the South, not wildly, but by the greatest care, in gardens

If Mr Cole's book is *equally* accurate in other respects, it must be dear at half the small price (50 cents) asked for it. North Carolinians, at least, should beware of it.

MR. POLK'S FAITHLESSNESS.—The National Whig relates the following incident:—

Dr. Minge was appointed Postmaster at Petersburg (Va.) to fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation. After Mr Polk came into power, he requested a gentleman to write to his daughter in Virginia, whose life had been saved by Dr. Minge's skill, that not a hair of the Doctor's head should be touched. A few days thereafter a change came over Mr. Polk's dream, and Dr. Minge was turned out!

Mr. Polk became so notorious for this species of duplicity, that it became common in Washington, when he promised a man a favor, to look out at once for its bestowal upon some one else.

PROSCRIPTION.—The following will show the spirit of those Locofocos who are now most bitterly complaining of Proscription. It is one of a series of resolutions adopted by their State Convention in Pennsylvania, on the 4th of March 1847.

"*Resolved*, That THE REMOVAL from the various offices at Washington, of EVERY OPPONENT OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, or of the Democratic principles and measures, has long been called for, and is alike demanded by the voice of the Democratic party and the best interests of the country, and ought not to be longer postponed or delayed."

What if Locofocoism should be tried by its own laws, and its own guillotine be brought into requisition, to be used according to its own Draconian rules and principles,—as thus proclaimed by the authority of a Pennsylvania Locofoco State Convention?

THE PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF NORFOLK.—A writer in the Norfolk Beacon says it is the wish of nine-tenths of that community, that a poll should be held by the Mayor, at the election, for or against the annexation of Norfolk to North Carolina.

DEFALCATION.—The U. S. Marshall for the Southern District of New York, Hon. Eli Moore, or his Deputy, Mr. Peck, has proved to be a defaulter to the amount of $20,000. It is thought that the Deputy is the guilty party, and he has resigned; but it appears from the examination which has taken place, that Moore farmed out the office to Peck. The Sub-Treasury law makes the default a penitentiary offence.

CONNECTICUT.—The single Whig Congressman elected in Connecticut a few weeks ago, had a clear majority over his several competitors of 468 votes, and a plurality of 1144 over his Locofoco opponent; whilst the united majorities of the three Locofocos who were elected was but 211, and their united pluralities over their Whig opponents only 405.

The total receipts of the Grand Inauguration Ball, at Washington City on the 5th March, were $10,436 52. After paying all expenses, the handsome sum of $2500 of profits was divided between the two Orphan Asylums of that City.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A young friend has forwarded us a Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of the University for 1848–9—for which he will accept our thanks. This Institution being one of the very best between the poles—to say nothing of its being our *Alma Mater*, and therefore entitled to our warmest gratitude and most devoted filial affection—we are gratified indeed at the evidences of its prosperity, which are shown by the catalogue before us. There are in the institution one hundred and fifty students, besides a Law class of ten, who are not members of any of the College Classes, viz: 37 Seniors, 27 Juniors, 49 Sophomores, 31 Freshmen, and 6 whose course is partial. Of these 114 are from North Carolina, 12 from Alabama, 6 from Mississippi, 4 from Florida, 4 from Tennessee, 4 from Virginia, 1 from Louisiana, 1 from South Carolina, and 1 from Texas.

The Faculty is composed of Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., President; Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; Rev. James Phillips, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Manual Fetter, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language, and Literature; Rev. William M. Green, D. D., Professor of Rhetoric and Logic; Hon. William H. Battle, Professor of Law; Rev. Fordyce M. Hubbard, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language, and Literature, and French; Ashbell G. Brown, A. M., Tutor of Ancient Languages; and Charles Phillips, A. M., Tutor of Mathematics; and we think an abler team can no where else be found. True, some of the latter named gentlemen have been put in harness since our graduation; but judging of *them* by the old maxim, *nociturs sociis*, we may safely say that a more able and efficient corps of instructors than that connected with the University of North Carolina is not presented by any other College or University in the United States. The course of instruction is comprehensive and thorough; and, in a word, the means of information and learning are all that the heart of man can possibly desire. The annual commencement takes place in the large and commodious Hall used for that purpose, on the first Thursday in June, when and where all persons may attend and *know* the truth of these assertions for themselves.—*N. C. Argus.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Although the professed intention of your newspaper is to convey information on subjects of a political tendency, yet perhaps its full purpose is not answered unless it occasionally advert to subjects of a different nature. With a view to this object, which I am confident will not be disagreeable, at least to a portion of your readers, and trust will be consistent with the candid principles of the Observer, permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to make a few reflections on the present prosperity of the Temperance cause at our University. On last Saturday (the 21st inst.) we witnessed one of the most interesting and extraordinary scenes that ever occurred in the annals of the history of Chapel Hill —a grand parade of the Sons of Temperance.—The occasion for which it was called forth was the presentation of a Banner by the ladies of Chapel Hill to Division No. 5 of the Order. The audience (among whom were a large number of ladies) were addressed by the Rev. L. K. Wiley. I forbear to describe the address, feeling my incompetency to do him justice. It was characterised by an easy flow of language, with frequent bursts of eloquent strains, enchanting all within the sound of his voice. The principles of our Order were beautifully explained and manfully advocated. The inveterate reveller could not but have been impressed with the idea that the Sons of Temperance has more in it than the name.—The presentation of the Banner was accompanied with a very appropriate, pleasing, and affecting Address by Mrs. Watson of Chapel Hill, in behalf of the ladies, which was again responded to by Brother Wiley in his accustomed high toned strains of oratory; with acclamations of joy and gratitude from all parts of the house. Onward, onward, must our glorious cause advance, since woman, the fairest of human kind, condescends to lend us her pleasing smiles and delicate influence. Although our Institution cannot add a charm to her loveliness; although she cannot associate with us officially, yet we feel her impressive influence upon our fraternity. Love, the utmost principle of our Order, is an attribute of hers. The hopeless disappointments and chilled affections of a husband are, like the lights and shadows of an April sky, trembling in her horoscope. But her influence, far outweighing the brightest gems "of Ormus and of Ind," will, like the color and perfume of a May blossom, soothe his discomfited hopes and alloyed spirits with its grace and sweetness. What charming anticipations and favorable encouragements must this present to the minds of the Sons of the Old North State. While her advancement in internal improvements, the arts and sciences is onward, still she turns not a deaf ear to the one thing needful to make her sons wise jurists, skilful physicians, and last but not least, pious divines—Temperance. Ere long we hope to see our University free from the contaminating influence of the inebriating cup. No longer will its frantic revels and obsequious ceremonies be heard within its walls, or the Bacchanalian Ode

"Quo me Bacche rapis, tui
Plenum? quae nemora, aut quos agor in specus,
Velox mente nova,"

be reverberated through its pleasant groves.

PRAESTO.

Bank of Fayetteville.—We learn that fifty-four thousand dollars, in the capital stock of this Bank, have been subscribed in this Town and vicinity.

Washington Whig.

Gold Hill.—We have been furnished with some interesting particulars about the Mine at Gold Hill, in Rowan county. It is said to have been discovered 18 or 20 years ago, but that no gold of large amount was obtained until within the last five years; since which it is calculated that $360,000 per annum is obtained.

Three engines are in operation, which cost $25,000; and two others are being erected. Eight different mining companies are working the mines at Gold Hill, and a large amount of capital is invested, estimated at $300,000.

There are some 700 inhabitants in the village, and the houses are wood; some neat white frames, and many merely log cabins.

There are three stores, one tavern, six smith shops, a saddler, shoemaker, five physicians, a lawyer. There is no resident clergyman, nor any church immediately in the village.—*North Carolinian.*

New Mode of Washing.—A Mr. Tibbetts advertises in the Mobile papers that he has made a discovery of a chemical nature, by which a large washing of clothes—say 500 pieces—may be done in 25 minutes, without any machine or any rubbing, and without injury to the clothes. The Editor of the Register says, that the experiment was tested at the American Hotel in that city, in the presence of a number of persons, and with the most complete success; and adds that a knowledge of the ingredients employed in preparing the water enables him to say that their use can work not the slighlest injury to clothing.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

War and anarchy in Europe.—Destruction of Brescia.—Terrible slaughter of the inhabitants.—Suffering of Ireland.—The cholera at Paris.—Aspect of Affairs in Austria.—Blockade of German ports.—Advance in breadstuffs.—Decline in Cotton, &c.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, and her news was expressed and telegraphed, as usual.

The markets for breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, &c. have undergone considerable change since the sailing of the Europa. Cotton had declined from ⅛ to ¼ during the week, and continued dull. Sales 22,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—In consequence of the resumption of hostilities between Germany and Denmark, whereby the supplies of grain from the Baltic have been all but suspended, the Liverpool market for Breadstuffs for the last week has evinced some marked symptoms of reanimation. The latest quotations of best Ohio flour have advanced to 24 a 25s per bbl; Philadelphia and Western Canal 24s; sour 23s 6d. The general operations of the week were feeble, the revival of continental disturbances interrupting every branch of trade.

The Cambria brought about $250,000 in specie.

CONTINENTAL.

The most interesting general intelligence is of hostilities having recommenced between Denmark and Prussia. A Danish fleet in attempting to capture the Fortress of Eckenford on the 5th inst., was utterly defeated, and a line-of-battle ship and a frigate fell into the hands of the Prussians. The line-of-battle ship grounded, and taking fire shortly after exploded, and 700 persons on board perished.

A victory has been gained by the Hungarian forces over the Austrians. The latter lost 1300 men, 24 pieces of cannon, and 40 wagons.

On the 7th inst., Lord Palmerston received notice of the blockade of Palermo by the Neapolitan Government. On the 31st March the blockade of Venice by the Austrians was formally announced.

A despatch of the 3d inst. publishes a strict blockade of the German ports of Cammen, Swinmunde, Woigast, Greifswelde, Strat, Scind and Rostock, by Denmark.

Central Germany is in a state of great confusion. The King of Prussia has refused the Imperial Crown voted to him by a small majority of the Frankfort Assembly.

France.—The Cholera is making sad ravages amongst the troops quartered in temporary barracks in Paris.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—*Destruction of the town of Brescia—Slaughter of the Inhabitants after a seige of eight days*—Brescia, or rather the remains of what was once Brescia, is in the hands of Austria. The town was bombarded for six hours, and the streets were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the inhabitants driven into houses and burnt alive.

Ireland.—The Reports for the past year from the District Poor Law Inspections, to the Commission at Dublin, record a volume of misery the most dispiriting. Every page of this book teems with evidence of the exemplary patience of the unhappy peasantry of Ireland, under such sufferings as have had no former parallel in the civilized world. A clergyman from the parish of Connought says this whole district is now almost a wilderness. Out of a population of twelve thousand four years ago, scarce one-half remain, so that the creatures that still live and move there may be termed rather an accumulation of dead and dying humanity than what is generally meant by population.

A renewal of distractions has arisen in Italy; the people having gained a temporary triumph, and Genoa and Tuscany are preparing to resist further encroachments on the part of Austria.

Rome, though quiet, is unsettled. The Pope still continues at Gaeta.

The King of Naples is preparing for an immediate attack on Sicily, and has only been hitherto restrained by an apprehended uprising of the Calabrians.

France is tranquil, but all parties are preparing for the great electoral struggle.

England is quiescent, but with less glowing prospects of a revival of trade.

It is a fact, deny it who will, that the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Federal party was an act of superlative impudence and inconsistency. *Union.*

If you are so shocked at the Federal party's "impudence" in nominating Gen. Taylor, we should like to know what you think of the nation's impudence in electing him.—*Louisville Journal.*

Democratic.—Major Lewis Figg offers himself as a candidate for the convention to remodel the constitution of Kentucky. He announces that he will not only advocate the election of judges, magistrates, &c. by the people, but will also go for the election of preachers, schoolmasters, *and tavern-keepers*. As to sheriffs, constables, &c., he regards them as nuisances, and says he will go for abolishing them. He considers it quite anti-Democratic to grant any set of men exclusive privileges, merely to bedevil and harass other people about paying their debts, while they never pay their own.

NEW YORK, April 24, 1849.

The Peach Tree.—At a meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute to-day, Mr. Pell, one of the most intelligent and successful of our scientific farmers, besides reading a general essay on the general economy of the farm, and its management with regard to stock, manures, &c., stated the results of his experience in the culture of the peach tree. Contrary to the more common usage, his practice was to apply the pruning knife very freely to his peach trees. He gave them rich soils, and stimulated their growth, but at the same time kept them down by very close pruning, or, as he termed it "excessive pruning." This practice, he believed, increased the quantity of fruit, preserved the health of the tree, and prolonged its life. While others, who suffered their trees to grow without pruning, were losing them at five, six, or seven years old, he had them in a good bearing state thirty years old. His advice was to prune the peach tree freely. He thought there was no danger of pruning it too much.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.—A mob of 200 men at St. Charles, Illinois, attacked a physician's house where the body of a young lady was known to be for dissection. Shots were fired from the house and returned by the crowd, the Doctor and one of his Students being dangerously wounded.

NOTICE.

THE 33d Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the 4th Wednesday in May 1849, that day being the 23d day of the month.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

April 25, 1849. 65tm

The Salisbury Watchman, Raleigh Register, and Newbernian, please copy two weeks.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock on Monday of Cumberland Superior Court week, the 7th day of May next, a negro woman aged about 25 years, and a negro boy aged 9 years. The terms of sale will be liberal.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 28, 1849. 65ts

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold for CASH, on Monday next, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, two likely NEGROES, a man and woman, ages about 28 and 30 years.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Anct'r.

May 1. It

ROUGH RICE,

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 19th ult., Mr. REUBEN JONES, late of the N. C. Regiment of Volunteers, to Miss ADELINE MESHAW.

In this county, on the 26th ult., by Hector McNeill, Esq. Mr. MALCOM BLACK to Miss JANET McNEILL, youngest daughter of Mr. Neill McNeill.

In Lexington, on the 11th ult., by the Rev'd A. D. Montgomery, Mr. ALEX. C. HEGE, to Miss THRPHENA THERESA, only daughter of Roswell A. King, Esq., all of Lexington.

In Montgomery county, on the 17th ultimo, by the Rev. J. M. Bradley, Mr. HARTWELL A. GREEN to Miss LUCRETIA JANE RUSH, eldest daughter of John Rush, dec'd.

In Wilmington, on the 19th ult., by the Rev'd Dr. Drane, Mr. WILLIAM RESTON to Miss SARAH SAVAGE, daughter of Mr. Timothy Savage.

In Sampson county, on the 25th ult., by W. B. Jackson, Esq., Mr. OLLIN STRICKLAND to Miss MARIA TEW, daughter of Holly Tew, Esq. Also, on the 26th, by John Spell, Esq., Mr. R. HONEYCUT to Miss MARY B., youngest daughter of Joel Parker, Esq.

At Mt. Pleasant, on the 22d instant, by Jacob Lodewick, Esq., Mr. NIMROD HARTSELL to Mrs. ADALINE MISENHIMER, all of Cabarrus.

DIED,

In this county, on the 19th ult., after two years illness of Dropsy, Mrs. ELLINOR McDUFFIE, widow of Archibald McDuffie, aged 54 years. She had been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

At Smithville, N. C., on the 15th ult., Capt. LESLIE CHASE, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

In Montgomery county, at John A. Berry's, Mrs. KEZIA ANDREWS, aged about one hundred and one years. She had lived a member of the Methodist Church for the last sixty years or more.

At Greensborough, on the 12th ult., in the 34th year of his age, Mr. DAVID B. GRETTER, late of Richmond, Va., which place he left in Sept. last to accept a Professorship in Davidson College. He has left a most interesting family, consisting of a wife and five young children. He and they formed one of the most interesting family groups which it has ever been our good fortune to know.

At Greensborough, on the 18th ult., Mr. WILLIAM CUMMING, aged 92 years, a patriot of the Revolution, having served under Lincoln, Gates, &c.

In Anson county, on the 22d March, THOS. LISENBY, in the 61st year of his age. His illness was short and painful, but he bore it with the fortitude of a Christian.

In Chesterfield Dist., S. C., on the 5th ultimo, JOHN WADSWORTH, Esq. aged 66 years and one month. He was a native of Carthage, N. C., but had for many years been a citizen of S. C. and formerly a member of its Legislature. He was highly esteemed and will be long lamented by a large circle of relations and friends.

In Chatham county, in March last, Mrs. MARY THOMAS, aged 104 years.

In Granville county, on the 16th ult., the Rev. STEPHEN I. ELLIS, of the M. E. Church, son of Rev. Ira Ellis, of Orange county, in the 26th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 1.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	50 a	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	11½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	3½ a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 6 to 6½; principal sales at 6¼ to 6⅜. Flour 5¼ to 4½. Bacon 5½ to 6½. Corn 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7 to 8. Corn 42½ to 45. Fayetteville Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Lard 7½ to 8. Lumber—Flooring boards 6 00 to 7 00, Wide 3 00 to 4 50, Scantling 3 75 to 4 00. Timber, Mill, 3 25 to 7 75. Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 10, Virgin dip 3 00 to 3 12½, Hard 1 10.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5 to 6¼. In other articles no change.

At Charleston, Cotton 7¾ to 7 7-16. Corn 51 to 56. Flour 4 75 to 5 25. Bacon 4½ to 6¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,390,249 bales, against 1,944,208 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 27.—Steamer Evergreen, with Diligence in tow, with goods for J W Willkings, E J Hale, Cook & Taylor, T S Lotterloh, Ray & Pearce, J Brookshank, A M Campbell, H Branson & Son, C T Haigh & Son, D McNeill & Co, W Winslow, Duncan McNeill, T J Johnson & Co, S J Hinsdale, S T Hawley & Son, A A McKethan, Samson & Worms, S J Hart, Rockfish Co, E L & J A Pemberton, Mrs E McIntyre, J Cook, M W Holt, Dr. J H Saunders, S Dinggins, J H & T J Saunders, A S Webb & Co, Long & Webb, J T Pope & Co, Col G Bower, J M & W H Gentry, F Fries, J H Enniss, W Murphy & Co, Rev J McIntosh, Richmond Manf Co, H A London & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, Cane Creek Co, Holt & Carrigan, E Mitchell, Prof Fetter, T J Andrews, H A Shippard, P Evans, J Haughton, J C Blocker, H M Straud & Co.

April 27.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Lee & McDowell, Lee & Walker, Mickle & Ashe, N Kendall, G Makepeace, Randolph Manf Co, W J McConnell, Hall & Hall, Hall, Sackett & Co, W P Henley, Gilmer & Rankin, Gilmer & Wiley, J & R Gilmer, J Hind, W Draughon, A B Marsh, Stanly & Murrow, E Burrage, J & T Waddill, J H Ennis, J Andrews, Cane Creek Co, Cedar Falls Co, D & W McLaurin, A C Freeman, B Rose & Son, J McInnis, J H & J Martine, W & G J Allen, Jenkins & Roberts, B G Worth, R Gray, J D Williams, and H L Myrover & Co.

April 27.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Boats M Brown and Telegraph in tow, with goods for G McNeill, A W Steel, B Rose & Son, T J Anderson, W L McGary, M Brown & Son, W H Taylor, and others.

April 30.—Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Nelson in tow, with Sack Salt for Ray & Pearce, S W Tillinghast & Co, and E W Willkings; and merchandise for sundry merchants of this place and the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 19.—Schrs. Pearl from Onslow co., N. C., Albion from do. 20.—Schr. Fidelia from New York. 21.—Brigs Enoch from Providence, R. I., Nonpareil from Norfolk, Va.; Schrs. Almira Ann from Thomaston, Me., Jack Downing from Onslow co. 23.—Schr. Malabar from Boston. 25.—Br. Schr. Jane from Liverpool; Barque John A. Taylor from Little River.

CALL AND SETTLE.

INTENDING to change my present business, all those indebted to me either by note or account, are requested to call and settle before the 1st of June, as longer indulgence will not be given.

L. McKELLAR.

April 30, 1849. 65-3w

NEW BOOKS.

MACAULAY'S England, fine edition $1 00, cheap edition 50 cents; Cottage Gar

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

200 *acres* on both sides of Uwharry river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Bruton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Haltom; beginning at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 85° E't, 44 p; thence E't 38 p; thence So. 24° E't 103 p. to a poplar, thence E't 64 p; thence No. 190 p. to Ch. Haltom's corner of his Jos. Bell tract; thence Wt 127 p; then No. 127 p. across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence So. 25° Wt across Uwharry river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° Wt 14 p; thence So. 59° Wt 18 p; thence So. 85° Wt 60 p; thence South 35° West 16 p; thence South 85° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharry river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Bell, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a post oak, So. side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 80° E't 167 p; thence So. 10° E't 50 p; thence So. 80° E't 53 p. to a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of creek; thence So. 22° E't 40 p; thence No. 80° W't 54 p; thence So. 10° E't 157 p; thence So. 80° W't 110 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 100 p; thence So. 80° W't 108 p; thence No. 10° W't 127 p; thence No. 80° E't 28 p. to the beginning.

850 *acres* East of Uwharry, on Dutchman and Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj. Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Ebbs, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of the creek above Noah's island; thence No. 64° E't 156 p. to a ch. oak; thence So. 24° W't 115 p. to a poplar; thence E't 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence E't 300 p; thence So. 22° W't 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 40° E't 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; theace So. 80° W't 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° W't 74 p; thence No. 38° W't 150 p; thence No. 22° W't 40 p. across the creek to the beginning.

250 *acres* on Uwharry river, East side, adjoining A. H. Sanders, Jos. Hurley, Wm. Morris, Ch. Haltom, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, the upper point, thence up the river 23 p; thence So. 73° E't 120 p; thence E't 102 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Hurley's; thence So. 30° E't 34 p; thence So. 9° W't 184 p; thence No. 81° W't 34 p. to Wm. Morris's corner on the Haw branch; thence So. 67° W't 98 p; thence So. 22° E't 134 p; thence W't 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Haltom's corner; thence No. 71 p; thence No. 45° W't 135 p. to Haltom's other corner post oak; thence No. 23° E't 16 p; thence So. 78° E't 68 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the Haw branch; thence No. 12° E't 184 p. to a red oak; thence No. 78° W't 60 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 20° W't 76 p; thence No. 70° W't 160 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 20° E't 90 p. to the river; thence with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* E't of Uwharry, on the Haw branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos. Hurley, Mrs. Davis, and W. Lemay; beginning on a small ash, Jos. Hurley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Back mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence No. 10° E't 36 p; thence E't 58 p; thence No. 3° E't 16 p; thence E't 21 p; thence So. 20° E't 118 p. to a hickory on the E't side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° E't 43 p; thence So. 30° E't 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 18° p. to a red oak; thence W't 1-0 p. to Lemay's corner; thence No. 10° W't 132 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° W't 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharry, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Jn. Crump; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 75° E't 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 4° W't to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° E't 140 p. to his and Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 35° E't 135 p; thence So. 61° W't 106 p; thence So. 5° W't 18 p; thence No. 85° W't 212 p; thence No. 13° W't 240 p. to the beginning.

150 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Jn. Mabane, R'd Smith, and Wm. Bruton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 13° E't 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence So. 77° W't 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° W't 68 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; thence with that line to big Rocky; thence as said creek to the beginning.

235 *acres* East of Pedee, on Island creek, adjoining E. Doherty, A. and E. Kron, R. J. Steele, and N. Bell; beginning on a pine on the So. side of Island creek; thence So. 10° W't 129 p; thence No. 73 W't 100 p; thence No. 16° E't 160 p. to Steele's line; thence with said line So. 74° E't 96 p. to his corner; thence with his other line No. 16° E't 155 p. to his other corner; thence to and with N. Bell's line No. 160 p; thence No. 80° E't 61 p; thence So. 10° E't 40 p; thence No. 82° E't 60 p; thence So. 22° W't 350 p. to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Hudey; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° W't 170 p; thence No. 75° W't 90 p; thence No. 15° E't 179 p; thence So. 75° E't 90 p. to the beginning.

2135 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm. Hall, R'd. Bell, N. Harris, Jn. Crump, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a notable solitary rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 60° W't 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 20 p; thence So. 64° W't 100 p. to a dogwood; thence So. 80° W't 100 p; thence No. 20° E't 120 p; thence No. 45° E't 164 p. to a pine on the top of a mountain; thence No. 296 p. to a white oak; thence W't 100 p. to a stake near the Harris path; thence No. 220 p; thence No. 85° W't 29 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 184 p. to his corner; thence No. 61° W't 140 p. to his other corner; thence No. 16° E't 127 p. to his corner maple; thence No. 85° W't 32 p; thence No. 13 W't 30 p; thence W't 240 p; thence So. 140 p. to a red oak by a white oak near a road; thence W't 200 p. to a Spanish oak; thence So. 92 p. to Cramp's corner; thence So. 41 E't 90 p. to his corner post oak; thence So. 55 W't 52 p; thence So. 65 W't 20 p; thence So. 220 p to Wm. Kirk's corner; thence So. 80 E't 400 p. to his corner hickory; thence So. 250 p. to his corner red oak; thence E't 23 p. to the mouth of Duch-John, So. point; thence down the various courses of the Yadkin to the beg.

800 *acres* on the East of Pedee, adjoining Ch. Bell, R. J. Steele, A. and E. Kron, Jn. Tillman, and G. Bruton; beginning at the mouth of Island creek on the No. point; thence No. 83 E't 107 p; thence So. 7 E't 127 p; thence So. 83 W't 27 p; thence So. 16 W't 193 p. with Steele's line; thence So. 74 E't 210 p. to and beyond one oak's corners; thence So. 16 W't 220 p; thence No. 74 W't 44 p; thence So. 28 W't 82 p; thence No. 55 W't 234 p. to the Lawrenceville road; thence No. with the road to G. Bruton's corner on the W't side of the road; thence No. 45 W't 196 p. with his line to a poplar near a branch; thence down the branch to a sweet gum; thence No. 45 W't 16 p. to a sycamore on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to the lower point of the island at the mouth of the creek; thence along the West of said island its whole extent to the upper point; thence down the East side across the thoroughfare to the beginning.

126 *acres* on Barnes' creek, adjoining Wm. Strider, Lue Sanders, and Jn. Hudson; beginning on a pine, Jn. Hudson's corner; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 130 p; thence W't to and with Lue Sanders' line, 104 p. to the creek at the point where Jn. Hudson's line reaches the same; thence up the creek to the Big branch; thence up the Big branch to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the head of Dumas and Barnes' creeks; beginning on 2 large rocks, one marked C, 40 p. above a meadow; thence So. 179 p. to a red oak by 2 pines; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 179 p; thence W't 90 p. to the beginning.

ADELAIDE & ELIZABETH KRON,
By their Guardian, F. J. Kron.
This 20th day of March, 1849. 59-3mpd

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale the following *Property* on Lower Little River in this county:—

One Saw in the Munroe Mills, 12 miles from town and 1½ from Murchison's Factory. The mill has been recently *rebuilt*, and is now in complete repair. The stream affords a plentiful supply of water and easy navigation to Wilmington, and offers advantages for buying timber and sawing on shares, unequalled by any in this part of the country.

A small *Farm* adjoining the Mill, most of which is rich *swamp* land just cleared and ready for cultivation, and on which are a comfortable Dwelling house and improvements.

I have also an abundance of fine Timber on the stream, above the Mill, which I am willing to sell.

J. C. HOOPER.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849. 49tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Lace Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmeres; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lamb's-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Ticking's; Apron Check's; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvas; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as *longer* indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

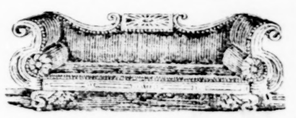
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

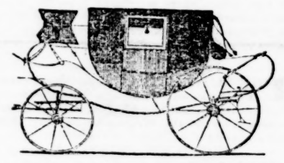
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massilon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.
Massilon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.

Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

T. T. FONDS'

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

TO LIBRARY COMMITTEES, MERCHANTS, &c.

GEO. S. APPLETON,

Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer,

No. 164 Chesnut Street, corner of 7th, Swaim's Buildings,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to his large stock of BOOKS, in every department of Literature. The most particular attention is paid to the execution of orders from gentlemen desirous of increasing their Libraries, and Committees in every town and village for the founding of Libraries. His motto is "large sales and small profits," which can be proved by referring to his Catalogue, published every quarter, which will be sent gratis to all parts of the Union, on application, *post paid*. His store is so arranged that visiters can find the Books for themselves, they being classified according to Subjects; so that the Lawyer, Clergyman, Physician, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, can find the Books they are in search of, without the aid of a guide. Every attention is shown to visiters, and it is hoped that strangers will make it a convenient Lounge during their stay in the City.

All orders for Books published in any part of Europe or America punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest prices. Information in regard to any matters pertaining to his business cheerfully given, on application to the Proprietor. Booksellers and Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

March 17, 1849. 60-3m

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

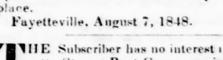
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf



Spring Goods Expected.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

AS the Spring Trade will soon commence, this Company take this method of informing Shippers via Cape Fear River to this place and the interior, that we have the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, Boats Ben Rush, Nelson, Diligence and Henry Clay. All of said Boats are in good order and condition, having been recently examined and repaired. The Steamer Fayetteville is used as a Receiving Boat at Wilmington. We are thankful for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of our old customers and a large increase of new patrons, pledging ourselves to use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. We have heretofore, in our "printed Circulars," said that we would carry and forward Goods on as favorable terms as any Company on the River,—this offer is still in force, and will be complied with.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 20, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.